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The SecOps Group Certified Network Security Practitioner Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which Kerberos ticket is required to generate a Silver Ticket?

- A. Session Ticket
- B. Service Account Ticket
- C. There is no specific ticket required for generating a Silver Ticket
- D. Ticket-Granting Ticket

Answer: B

Explanation:
A Silver Ticket is a forged Kerberos Service Ticket (TGS - Ticket Granting Service) in Active Directory, granting access to a specific service (e.g., MSSQL, CIFS) without KDC interaction. Unlike a Golden Ticket (TGT forgery), it requires:
Service Account's NTLM Hash: The target service's account (e.g., MSSQLSvc) hash, not a ticket.
Forgery: Tools like Mimikatz craft the TGS (e.g., kerberos::golden /service:<spn> /user:<user> /ntlm:<hash>).
Kerberos Flow (RFC 4120):
TGT (Ticket-Granting Ticket): Obtained via AS (Authentication Service) with user creds.
TGS: Requested from TGS (Ticket Granting Service) using TGT for service access.
Silver Ticket Process:
No TGT needed; the attacker mimics the TGS step using the service account's stolen hash (e.g., from a compromised host).
C . Service Account Ticket: Misnomer-it's the hash of the service account (e.g., MSSQLSvc) that enables forgery, not a pre-existing ticket. CNSP's phrasing likely tests this nuance.
Security Implications: Silver Tickets are stealthier than Golden Tickets (service-specific, shorter-lived). CNSP likely stresses hash protection (e.g., LAPS) and Kerberos monitoring.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . Session Ticket: Not a Kerberos term; confuses session keys.
B . TGT: Used for Golden Tickets, not Silver.
D: Incorrect; the service account's hash (implied by "ticket") is essential.
Real-World Context: Silver Tickets exploited in APT29 attacks (2020 SolarWinds) for lateral movement.

NEW QUESTION # 38
If you find the 111/TCP port open on a Unix system, what is the next logical step to take?

- A. None of the above.
- B. Telnet to the port to look for a banner.
- C. Run "rpcinfo -p <hostname>" to enumerate the RPC services.
- D. Telnet to the port, send "GET / HTTP/1.0" and gather information from the response.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Port 111/TCP is the default port for the RPC (Remote Procedure Call) portmapper service on Unix systems, which registers and manages RPC services.
Why A is correct: Running rpcinfo -p <hostname> queries the portmapper to list all registered RPC services, their programs, versions, and associated ports. This is a logical next step during a security audit or penetration test to identify potential vulnerabilities (e.g., NFS or NIS services). CNSP recommends this command for RPC enumeration.
Why other options are incorrect:
B . Telnet to the port to look for a banner: Telnet might connect, but RPC services don't typically provide a human-readable banner, making this less effective than rpcinfo.
C . Telnet to the port, send "GET / HTTP/1.0" and gather information from the response: Port 111 is not an HTTP service, so an HTTP request is irrelevant and will likely fail.
D . None of the above: Incorrect, as A is a valid and recommended step.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following services use TCP protocol?

- A. SNMP
- B. IKE
- C. HTTP
- D. NTP

Answer: C

Explanation:
TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) ensures reliable, ordered data delivery via a connection-oriented handshake, contrasting with UDP's lightweight, connectionless approach. Analyzing each service:
C . HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): Uses TCP (port 80) for web traffic. TCP's reliability ensures HTML, images, etc., arrive intact. HTTPS (TCP 443) extends this with TLS. RFC 2616 mandates TCP.
A . SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol): Defaults to UDP (port 161) for monitoring devices. UDP's speed suits its lightweight queries, though TCP variants exist (rarely used).
B . NTP (Network Time Protocol): Uses UDP (port 123) per RFC 5905. UDP minimizes latency for time sync, tolerating occasional packet loss.
D . IKE (Internet Key Exchange): Part of IPsec, uses UDP (port 500) per RFC 7296. UDP suits its negotiation phase; TCP isn't standard.
Security Implications: TCP services like HTTP are more prone to state-based attacks (e.g., SYN floods) than UDP counterparts. CNSP likely contrasts TCP vs. UDP in protocol analysis.
Why other options are incorrect:
A, B, D: All default to UDP for efficiency, not TCP's reliability.
Real-World Context: Firewalls prioritize TCP 80/443 rules for HTTP/HTTPS, while UDP 123 is opened for NTP servers.

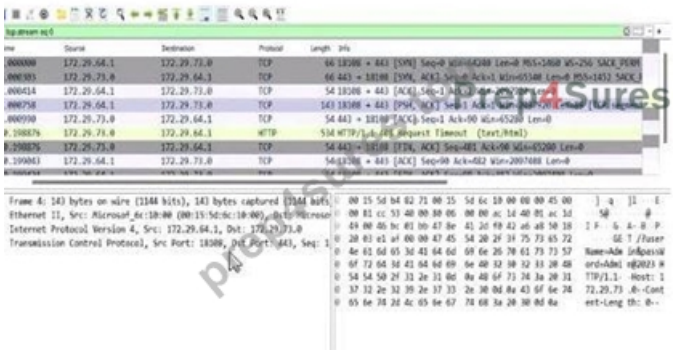
NEW QUESTION # 40
On a Microsoft Windows Operating System, what does the following command do?
net localgroup administrators

- A. Displays the local administrators group on the computer
- B. List domain admin users for the current domain

Answer: A

Explanation:
The net command in Windows is a legacy tool for managing users, groups, and network resources. The subcommand net localgroup <groupname> displays information about a specified local group on the machine where it's run. Specifically:
net localgroup administrators lists all members (users and groups) of the local Administrators group on the current computer.
The local Administrators group grants elevated privileges (e.g., installing software, modifying system files) on that machine only, not domain-wide.
Output Example:
Alias name administrators
Comment Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to the computer Members
---------- Administrator Domain Admins The command completed successfully.
Technical Details:
Local groups are stored in the Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database (e.g., C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM).
This differs from domain groups (e.g., Domain Admins), managed via Active Directory.
Security Implications: Enumerating local admins is a reconnaissance step in penetration testing (e.g., to escalate privileges). CNSP likely covers this command for auditing and securing Windows systems.
Why other options are incorrect:
A . List domain admin users for the current domain: This requires net group "Domain Admins" /domain, which queries the domain controller, not the local SAM. net localgroup is strictly local.
Real-World Context: Attackers use this command post-compromise (e.g., via PsExec) to identify privilege escalation targets.

NEW QUESTION # 41
According to the screenshot below, which of the following statements are correct?



- A. The credentials have been submitted over the HTTPS protocol.
- B. The application is running on port 443 and the HTTPS protocol.
- C. The credentials have been submitted over the HTTP protocol.
- D. The application is running on port 80 and the HTTP protocol.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The screenshot is from Wireshark, a network protocol analyzer, displaying captured network traffic. The relevant columns include the source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocol, and additional information about the packets. Let's break down the details:
Destination Port Analysis: The screenshot shows multiple packets with a destination port of 443 (e.g., in the "Destination" column, entries like "172.72.61.9:443"). Port 443 is the default port for HTTPS (HTTP Secure), which is HTTP traffic encrypted using SSL/TLS. This indicates that the application is communicating over HTTPS.
Protocol Analysis: The "Protocol" column lists "TLSv1.2" for most packets (e.g., frame numbers 2000084, 2000086). TLS (Transport Layer Security) is the cryptographic protocol used by HTTPS to secure HTTP communications. This confirms that the traffic is HTTPS, not plain HTTP.
Packet Details: The "Info" column provides additional context, such as "Application Data" for TLS packets, indicating encrypted application-layer data (typical of HTTPS). There are also HTTP packets (e.g., frame 2000088), but these are likely part of the HTTPS session (e.g., HTTP/2 over TLS, as noted by "HTTP2").
Now, let's evaluate the options:
Option A: "The application is running on port 443 and the HTTPS protocol." This is correct. The destination port 443 and the use of TLSv1.2 confirm that the application is using HTTPS. HTTPS is the standard protocol for secure web communication, and port 443 is its designated port. CNSP documentation emphasizes that HTTPS traffic on port 443 indicates a secure application-layer protocol, often used for web applications handling sensitive data.
Option B: "The credentials have been submitted over the HTTP protocol." This is incorrect. HTTP typically uses port 80, but the screenshot shows traffic on port 443 with TLS, indicating HTTPS. Credentials submitted over this connection would be encrypted via HTTPS, not sent in plaintext over HTTP. CNSP highlights the security risks of HTTP for credential submission due to lack of encryption, which isn't the case here.
Option C: "The credentials have been submitted over the HTTPS protocol." While this statement could be true (since HTTPS is in use, any credentials would likely be submitted securely), the question asks for the "correct" statement based on the screenshot. The screenshot doesn't explicitly show credential submission (e.g., a POST request with form data); it only shows the protocol and port. Option A is more directly supported by the screenshot as it focuses on the application's protocol and port, not the specific action of credential submission. CNSP notes that HTTPS ensures confidentiality, but this option requires more specific evidence of credentials.
Option D: "The application is running on port 80 and the HTTP protocol." This is incorrect. Port 80 is the default for HTTP, but the screenshot clearly shows port 443 and TLS, indicating HTTPS. CNSP documentation contrasts HTTP (port 80, unencrypted) with HTTPS (port 443, encrypted), making this option invalid.
Conclusion: Option A is the most accurate and comprehensive statement directly supported by the screenshot, confirming the application's use of port 443 and HTTPS. While Option C might be true in a broader context, it's less definitive without explicit evidence of credential submission in the captured packets.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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